NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

OMB No. 10024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

SENT TO D.C.
1-6-99

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name 900 West Lake Street

other names/site number

2. Location

street & number 900 West Lake Street ☐ not for publication

city or town Chicago ☐ vicinity

state Illinois code IL county Cook code 031 zip code 606

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

William L. Wheeler /SHPO 11-21-98
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Illinois Historic Preservation Agency
State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is: Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

☐ entered in the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined eligible for the National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined not eligible for the National Register.

☐ removed from the National Register.

☐ other, (explain:)

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- [x] private
- [ ] public-local
- [ ] public-State
- [ ] public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- [x] building(s)
- [ ] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Industry/Manufacturing facility
Commerce/trade -business

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Commerce/Business

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Commercial Style
Other: Loft mill construction

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone
walls Brick
roof Asphalt
other Cast Iron

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☐ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B** removed from its original location.
- ☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property.
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)
Architecture

Period of Significance
1886

Significant Dates
1886

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
N/A

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography
(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☒ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository:

900 West Lake Street
Name of Property

Cook County, IL
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	16	446070	4637090
2			
3			
4			

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification
(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Susan M. Baldwin

organization Baldwin Historic Properties date September 3, 1998

street & number 70 West Hubbard St. telephone 312.321.0707

city or town Chicago, IL state IL zip code 60610

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items
(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Gresham, Inc. C/O Patrick FitzGerald FitzGerald & Associates

street & number 3110 North Sheffield telephone 312.327.8222

city or town Chicago state IL zip code 60657

7. DESCRIPTION

900 West Lake Street is a large brick mercantile loft building constructed in 1886, located on the northwest corner of Lake and Peoria streets in the Near West Side community of Chicago, just blocks west of the Chicago River and the Loop. Lake Street in the Loop was historically a street of commercial and light industrial buildings close to the South Water Street Market area, and as development pressure increased in the Loop following the 1871 fire, buildings of the same uses extended west on Lake and the surrounding streets so that Lake Street continues as a heavily traveled commercial and manufacturing street. The elevated train also extends west on Lake Street from the Loop, so that it runs directly in front of the 900 West Lake Street building. Peoria Street, which runs north-south on the east boundary of the building, is a moderately traveled commercial/industrial street. To the north (rear) of the building, across the alley, are a three-story and a two- story brick commercial building from the same approximate era, and adjacent to the building on the west are one-story brick commercial buildings from the early twentieth century.

The 900 West Lake Street building is a six story masonry structure built over limestone foundations. It is rectangular in shape, approximately 125 feet wide along Lake Street, and 138 feet deep along Peoria Street, filling the lot except for the alley at the rear. The building's interior is heavy timber construction except for the basement and first floor of the east section, which have cast iron columns. The floors are wood on sub-floors and joists. An 18" thick brick load bearing wall extending north to south bisects the building, highlighting a number of structural differences between the east and west sides of the building. The south main facade, which is six bays wide, and the east facade, which is seven bays wide, are faced in dark red face brick with extensive corbeled brick work. The first floor of the south facade is primarily faced with the original detailed cast iron storefronts, while the east facade has cast iron storefronts at the corners with masonry piers between the remaining windows. The south and east elevations have a very regular fenestration pattern of triple windows set within slightly projecting piers that define each bay, and separated by decorative cast-iron mullions. The north and west elevations are clad in Chicago common brick, punched with a regular pattern of single windows. Most of the windows throughout the building are the original wood double-hung, with six lights in each sash, set on stone sills. The roof slopes slightly to the north, behind a parapet formed by the cornice.

Exterior

The south and east facades are treated much the sameon the upper floors, with dark red pressed face brick and the same detailing. The dominant feature is the cellular structure of the facades, expressed with projecting piers at each bay, which extend from just below the cornice down to the top of the storefronts, with every other pier extending down through the storefront to the street. Where these piers extend through the storefront, each is surmounted by a carved limestone cap, in a finely crafted foliate design. Within each bay, every other spandrel is embellished with corbelled brick. The cornice, which firmly tops the building, is an exaggerated version of the spandrel design in heavy corbelling.

The first floor of the south facade is faced with the original cast-iron storefronts, which also extend around the corner to the east for one bay, and again for two bays at the north end of the east facade. On the south facade, the storefronts are set between the brick piers which frame every other bay. Delineating the bays between the brick piers are cast iron columns which are heavier versions of the columns which form mullions dividing the tripartite design of the storefront within each bay. Each bay is twenty feet wide, so that each opening, containing a window or set of doors, is about six feet wide The storefront windows are set upon metal paneled bulkheads to a height of four feet. Each of the entries is deeply recessed three feet, with three concrete steps leading up to floor level. The entry doors, like window sash, are of wood, and consist of a pair of doors, each with a glass panel in the upper portion above a wood paneled lower section. A tall, uniformly sized transom appears to extend above all doors and windows, though it has been boarded over.

Beginning at the west end of the south elevation, the first two bays consist of a door with a window on each side. In the third bay, the door is to the east of two windows. The storefront in the fourth bay is the same scheme as the first two with the door in the middle, but it has been covered over with new materials and has glass-block windows and a new door. It appears that the original cast iron columns and perhaps the storefront frames remain under the covering. The fifth bay is three windows, and the sixth is two windows and then the corner entrance, with two windows on the other side of the corner storefront on the east elevation. At the north end of the east elevation, the southernmost bay of the two storefronts contains two doors, both recessed, and one window to the north, while the other storefront contains a central door between windows.

All of the first floor storefront cast iron columns are of the same design, square shaped, with a base and belt course designs, plain on the bottom half with fluting on the top half below the entablature which features low-relief stylized acanthus leaf embellishments on the capitals. At every other bay, the heavier cast iron columns have three acanthus leaves, while the narrower columns within the bays each have two. Most of the windows at the first floor level on both the south and east facades have been boarded over, so that the window and transom pattern is not currently revealed, though some of it can be discerned from the interior. The brick of the first floor piers has been painted red.

There are various entry doors to the building within the cast iron storefronts, as mentioned above. The most dominant of these is the southeast corner entrance, which leads to the southeast first floor commercial space, which is the most finished of the interior spaces. The corner entrance is recessed under the corner of the building, which is supported by a heavy cast iron column that sets under the corner pier of the upper floors. This entry is much as original, with its diagonal doors and sideliglhts framed in cast iron columns. Three concrete steps lead up to the entrance. On either side of the glass-paneled double entry doors is a window framed in cast iron with transoms extending above the entrance doors and windows just as on the other storefronts. The height of these windows is same as that of the other storefront windows, as they set on shortened wood bulkhead panels. Currently, the glass of the windows and door are boarded over. Extending over the entrance to the corner post, the wood ceiling is coffered. Another entrance to the building is at the northernmost narrow bay of the east elevation, set between two brick piers with carved stone caps. This bay is only one opening wide, containing a set of doors under a transom.

The brick of the piers and spandrels on the south and east facades is smooth dark red, laid in running bond with thin joints and gray mortar. In some areas, red mortar has been used to re-point the masonry. A limestone belt course divides the upper floors from the first floor storefronts. Resting on the belt course are the limestone bases with molded profiles supporting the projecting piers which define each bay. These piers rise continuously to the top floor cornice of the building, broken only by a belt course at the top of the fourth floor. Even with the top of the fourth floor windows, and below this belt course, each pier has a rough-cut stone block. On the south facade, where each pier extends up through a spandrel, except at the fourth floor, are large decorative wrought iron tie rod anchors. Generally, the design of the anchors consists of a circle within a larger circle, intersected by wavy arms resembling a sunburst.

The bays of the south and east facades are alike except that the tri-partite windows on the south facade are divided with cast iron mullions, while those on the east are divided by plain, narrow brick mullions. The design of the iron mullions on the south facade are similar to that of the first story storefront columns - a molded base, fluting on the surface of the upper half, and a molded, though plain, capital. The base and capital curve out to meet the plane of the spandrels, while the mullions and windows are recessed. The trabeated window openings are supported by cast-iron lintels. The spandrels above the first story are covered in corbelled brickwork, as are those above the fourth and sixth stories. At the second and fifth stories, the spandrels are plain. At each level, the spandrel is topped by a continuous limestone sill.

Within each bay on both the south and east facades are three wood double-hung windows, each with six-over-six divided light sash. The muntins are narrow, and individual panes of glass are missing in some windows. With a total of eighteen windows at each level on the south facade, there are one replaced window and two half-windows boarded up on the second floor, two boarded up windows and a replacement window on the third floor, one-half window boarded on the fourth floor, two boarded plus a new replacement window on the fifth floor, and one full window and three half windows boarded on the sixth floor. The east facade has nineteen windows per floor with one-half window boarded on the third floor and the sixth floor. On the east facade are two sets of fire escapes, a ladder type structure over the first window from the south of the second bay, and a dog leg stair structure at the fourth bay.

The wide cornice surmounts the south and east facades, delineated by a belt course that extends above the tops of the piers. The cornice is a more elaborate version of the corbelling on the spandrels at the second, fourth and sixth stories. From the belt course below the cornice to another belt course at the top is a height of about eight feet. The corbelled brick is constructed with each brick extending out a brick width further than the one below to forms step pattern that rises vertically from the plane of the building surface to the extended plane of the cornice top. The overall appearance is precise, geometric and formal.

The west elevation of the building is clearly secondary, faced with common brick and devoid of decoration except for the windows. The regularly spaced window openings, fifteen per floor, have segmental arched lintels formed of header bricks, and Joliet limestone sills. The wood double-hung windows have six-over-six light sash. Two windows at the fifth floor and one window at the sixth floor have been replaced with metal, one-over-one double hung windows, and

four other windows at the fifth floor have been replaced with newer wood one-over-one double hung windows. A few window openings at the lower floors have been filled in with recessed concrete block. At the first floor level, there are various door length openings, many which are now boarded over for security. There is a metal fire escape attached to the building just north of the middle area of the west elevation, and the platform remains of another beneath the windows of the second bay from the south.

The north elevation, which faces onto a narrow alley, is much like the west elevation, with a regular fenestration pattern of single window openings with segmental arched brick lintels and stone sills. The sills of the west side appear to be Joliet limestone. The windows are also six-over-six light wood double-hung, though two tiers of windows have been filled in with brick. At the first floor level, the openings are raised to loading dock level. A few openings have been altered, and two have been closed in with concrete block. There is one ladder type metal fire escape on the middle tier.

The roof slopes slightly northward, to the rear, behind the parapet wall formed by the cornice. On the east and west sides of the building the parapet wall steps down to reflect the slope. The roof is covered with sheet asphalt and tar. At one time, a water tower rested on the roof to supply water for the sprinkler system, but the tower has been removed.

Interior

The interior plan of the building is bisected by an 18" thick masonry load-bearing wall extending from north to south, beginning in the basement and rising through all levels. The exterior walls of the basement are of limestone, resting on limestone spread footings. The walls extend under the east perimeter of the building by ten feet, and by sixteen feet at the south perimeter, forming vaulted sidewalks. Heavy iron columns and beams support the upper level walls of these elevations. To the north (rear) of the basement, along the west side of the masonry dividing wall, is the original boiler room, with coal storage area and ramp leading to a door at the north end of the west elevation. A newer boiler has been installed next to the original. The structural columns in both sections of the basement are simple cast iron. The existing basement floor is concrete, and the space is mostly open with storage areas and electrical boxes.

The upper floors of the building are timber framed, with the exception of cast iron columns on the east section of the first floor. In both sections throughout the building, the columns are spaced

14' apart from north to south, and 18' from east to west. There are openings in the masonry bearing wall which join the east and west sections of the building, both at the front of the building near the passenger elevator and about 85' back toward the rear. On the west side along the central bearing wall, toward the front, is a simple wood staircase which rises from the first to the sixth floor, and along the east side of the bearing wall is a more detailed staircase and larger stairhall, rising from the basement to the sixth floor. At the rear of the east section, perpendicular to and adjoining the bearing wall, is another simple wood stair. At both the northeast and northwest corners of the building are freight elevators, also indicated on the 1892 Rascher Insurance Map, with shafts lined in terra cotta tiles.

The building features different types of timber framing in the east and west sections of all the upper floors. In both sections, the columns carry beams from north to south joined and attached in various ways to the columns. In the west, and possibly earlier, half, the columns are shorter and the cross beams rest on the top of the beams. In the east section, the columns are taller and the cross beams are hung from the beams by metal slings, or stirrups, so that they are at the same height. This allows for a greater overall ceiling height in the east section, while maintaining the same floor levels on both sides.

The entrance from the street to the upper floors is in the altered fourth bay storefront from the west. A foyer, approximately by 7' x 12', with non-original walls of white glazed ceramic tile, leads to the passenger elevator. A door off the foyer goes into the east side stair hall. Doors also lead into both the east and west side commercial spaces. The foyer was apparently altered at the same time as the storefront, since the glazed tiles and other materials are contemporary and connected to the storefront materials. The passenger elevator foyer on each floor is also finished with the same glazed ceramic tiles.

The east section of the first floor is the most detailed of the interior spaces, with a corner entrance and storefronts on two sides, ornamented cast iron structural columns and a finished, coffered ceiling of wood. The cast iron columns are round, encircled with protective bands at table height, and topped with decorative capitals. Iron plates resting atop the capitals secure the beams. The interior walls of this space are finished with plaster and trimmed with three-part 12" baseboards, chair rails, picture rails, and molded window surrounds. The coffered ceiling is formed with finished wood moldings on the beams, cross beams, and added decorative beams, with tongue and groove strips finishing the ceiling between beams. The wood floors on all levels of the building are

covered in oak, pine or maple tongue and groove flooring, installed at different times to cover wear and tear. In a few places the flooring has been covered or replaced with plywood.

The second and third floors of the east half feature wooden columns, each turned from a single tree trunk. Each column is identical, with a thick square base turned with chamfered corners into a round shaft. Near the top of the column, there are two carved rings below chamfered corners which form the squared capital. The top of the squared capital fits into a metal, cantilevered flange which supports the beams where they join.

Floors four, five and six of the east half have square, rough cut yellow pine wood columns topped with cantilevered wood caps, the underside of which are carved in an ogee shape. The beams rest and join on top of these caps, secured together with metal straps. Metal slings wrapping over the beams form the stirrups which hold the cross-beams.

On the west half of the building, the structural members are the same on floors one through six, consisting of square rough-cut wood columns topped with horizontal, cantilevered wood caps that support the connection of the beams. The wood caps have simple convex curved undersides on the ends. The beams, resting on the upper flat side of the caps, are secured by metal straps. The first floor of the west half, like the upper floors, has no finished details.

The floor plans of all floors are generally open, with wood partition walls forming occasional offices or special use areas. Wash rooms are located on most floors, next to the masonry load-bearing wall on the west side. The fifth floor of the east side contains the main offices for the Zimmerman Brush Company, taking up the southern two-thirds of the floor. This area has composition board paneled partition walls, suspended ceilings, and carpeted floors.

Interior alterations include the finishes of the foyer, passenger elevator and elevator foyer, partition walls, and flooring materials in some places. Exterior alterations to the building include the storefront alterations as mentioned above within the original framework, the painting of the brick on the first floor elevations, and a number of replaced windows, enclosed windows and some boarded up windows as mentioned above. Also, the boiler, plumbing and electrical systems have been updated over the years.

The building retains excellent integrity of design, materials, and setting, in a neighborhood that is in the process of undergoing a renaissance. While still containing Fulton Market and its nearby

produce markets, the area hosts many new restaurants and clubs, and the conversion of some loft buildings into apartments and condominiums. In addition, Randolph Street, which is one block to the south, has been recently repaired and upgraded with plantings and urban furniture. 900 West Lake Street is currently undergoing conversion to apartments, with retail space and an architect's office on the first floor. The rehabilitation will be done in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation.

8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Summary

900 West Lake Street meets Criterion C as a distinguished, locally significant loft/mill construction industrial building of the late nineteenth century, that embodies the distinctive characteristics of its type, period and method of construction. Dating from 1886, a significant period in Chicago architecture pre-dating the full development of the skeletal framed sky-scrapers, 900 West Lake Street evidences a skilled fusion of the utilitarian and esthetic concerns that confronted developers of the speculative industrial loft. A building type developed in the late nineteenth century, it was intended to be leased to a variety of businesses for light manufacturing, and, in the case of 900 West Lake Street, also offering retail, showroom, and/or office space. Structurally, the building is a form of loft/mill construction of (primarily) timber framing within a masonry shell. It exhibits two different systems of timber frame construction, with half the building constructed with crossbeams resting on the main beams, and the other half constructed of cross beams slung from stirrups that loop over the main beams. There is also cast iron column support of two types - heavy basement columns supporting the south and east perimeter walls and lighter, decorated columns in the finished storefront space on the east side of the first floor. The building is also one of few remaining industrial buildings in Chicago with a cast iron storefront.

Above the first story, the facade of the building with its clearly delineated structure of projecting piers and recessed spandrels between large window openings is an example of the structural expression characteristic of the commercial building construction that developed into the skeletal framed Chicago School buildings of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The building possesses high quality in its design, use of materials and level of craftsmanship. The masonry work includes extensive brick corbels, with an intact wide corbelled cornice, wrought iron tie rod anchors on the piers, and foliate carved limestone blocks atop the first story masonry columns. In addition, the classically embellished cast-iron storefronts, corner entry, and south facade window mullions complete the design. The building possesses excellent integrity with its original structural system and masonry exterior, six-over-six windows, cast iron storefronts, and interior wood coffered ceiling and finish details.

History

900 West Lake Street is on the northern border, in the northeast section, of the Near West Side community of Chicago. One of the oldest communities in the city, and one of the largest, it is currently bordered on the east by the south branch of the Chicago River, and on the north by Kinzie Street at 400 north. The boundary extends south to Sixteenth Street, and west to a few blocks west of Western Avenue which is 2400 west. Originally, the Near West Side community included only a small portion of the present community, but when Chicago incorporated as a city in 1837 and set its western boundary at Wood Street (1800 west) and its southern boundary at Cermak Road (2200 south), the community expanded and the area west of Halsted Street rapidly developed. During the 1840's, the projected Illinois-Michigan Canal created a boom in land lying near its route, so that foundries, sash and door mills, and flour mills were erected near the west bank of the south branch of the Chicago River, establishing it as a manufacturing area. It was during this boom that Lake Street was planked. In the 1850's, there was considerable new residential construction in the southeast portion of the community, doubling the population of the community in the years from 1853 to 1860.[1]

The fire of 1871 did comparatively little damage to the west side of Chicago, having burnt itself out on the east side of the Chicago River north of Madison Street. Many of those burned out by the fire sought refuge in the near west district, increasing the population at least temporarily. In the decade from 1880 to 1890 the population of the city exploded from 500,000 to over a million, the total urban area expanded nearly six times, and the price of land in the Loop rose from $130,000 to $900,000 per quarter acre. This was partially due to the fact that, despite a national recession in the early 1880's, Chicago retained a strong economic outlook because of its location with regard to midwest agricultural markets, and its position as a transportation center. In his *History of Chicago*, Andreas noted that Chicago manufacturers at the close of 1885 exhibited a decided improvement over the opening of the year. He stated that "The ability of western buyers to purchase [goods] was greater, and this city received a full share of the increase due to this fact."

The early, pre-fire warehouse and manufacturing business of the city was naturally located along the river, near the South Water Street Market. Hence, many mercantile buildings were concentrated in the northwest corner of the Loop. As rail and other transportation expanded and the market area became congested, these businesses began to move further west, particularly along Lake Street. Proximity to shipping and other wholesalers was of more value than the retail

visibility or prestige offered by Loop locations. With the westward movement of the businesses came the construction of sturdy loft buildings. These were buildings used for a variety of mercantile activities, ranging from wholesale houses, showrooms and offices to warehousing and light manufacturing. Although generally less sophisticated than the retail commercial buildings in the central Loop, many still manifested the distinctive architectural treatments of the nineteenth century. C.W. Westfall makes a distinction between "investment lofts", designed as speculative ventures to house a number of businesses, and "company lofts," built by the company that would use them, and therefore designed for a more specialized use and to establish an identity for their owners.[2]

In the late nineteenth century, there was increased awareness of and interest in designing for safety, maximum light and ventilation, brought on in part by the response to poor working conditions. While the post-fire industrial growth of the city flourished, with raw materials entering the city and manufacturing increasing, many tasks carried on in the new plants created a dependence on repetitive jobs requiring few skills Long hours, low wages, and poor conditions fomented worker dissatisfaction, which led to an era of labor unrest and violence culminating in the single most important historical event in nineteenth century American labor history - the Haymarket Riot of May 4, 1886, which took place in the Near West Side manufacturing district.[3] The concern for fire-proofing and better working conditions, along with the requirements of commerce and business, were the factors that eventually determined the course of commercial architecture, with its secondary regard for ornamentation. Architects, as Carl Condit has pointed out, met the challenges with an array of technological innovations. Together, these factors lead to creative solutions that inspired many of the tenets of the Chicago School of Architecture.

With the continued expansion of commercial and residential structures fanning out from the Loop, city resources in the late nineteenth century were heavily concentrated on infra-structure and transportation. The Lake Street Elevated Railroad was first organized in 1888 and began operations by steam locomotive in 1893. Service was extended west from the Loop over Lake Street to California Street in November of 1893, so that the current elevated tracks running directly in front of the 900 West Lake Street building would have been built about five years after construction of the building.[4]

Since the 1920's the Near West Side's population has generally declined, with a relatively large proportion of land in the community devoted to industrial use and the produce markets, particularly in the northern and eastern sections of the community. The Near West Side

community was bisected by the Eisenhower Expressway, completed in 1960, which extends east to west. South of the expressway, the area has continued to be residential, with a strong institutional presence from a concentration of universities and hospitals. In recent years, Randolph Street, just a block south of Lake Street, has become the center of a flourishing restaurant area, and has received street improvements and new landscaping. Co-existing with the restaurants, however, are the produce markets and a few recent loft building apartment conversions.

The original building permit for 900 West Lake Street, dated August 27, 1886, was for a five-story warehouse, 120 feet wide by 100 feet deep and 60 feet high. The owners of the lot were Daniel Davis and Thomas Rankin, who, as reported in the *Real Estate and Building Journal* of September 1886, were expending $60,000 for the building. In fact, the building they built is 125 feet wide facing Lake Street and 152 feet deep, and six stories tall. *Robinson's Atlas* of 1886 shows the total area of the present building as six separate lots; five lots, each 100 feet deep facing Lake Street, and another lot, 125 feet deep, facing Peoria Street contiguous on the north of the Lake Street lots. There was one small existing building on the third lot to the west facing Lake Street. It seems probable that the owners were able to acquire the additional lot to the north after applying for the permit and so built a larger building. *Rascher's Insurance Map* of 1892 shows the existing six-story masonry building.

In 1891 the deed of the building was in the name of Davis and Rankin Building Manufacturing Company, and 1894 it was changed to Lake Street Manufacturing Block. The city directories of 1886, however, list both Chicago Building and Manufacturing Company and Lake Street Manufacturing Block at this address. Also listed at this address in 1886 was a company called Creamery Machinery, which in 1887 was incorporated as The Creamery Package Manufacturing Company. This company, manufacturers of creamery and dairy supplies, occupied the building until 1915. After The Creamery Package Manufacturing Company moved, there was a series of leases, to Page Boiler Company in 1915, to Reliance Elevator Company in 1916 and to Lake and Peoria Building Corporation in 1919. In the 1940's there was a lease to the Chicago Butcher Company. Having been a tenant in the building since the mid-1920's, the Zimmerman Brush Company occupied more and more of the building, purchasing ownership in 1973 and fully occupying the building until recently with manufacturing facilities and offices.

Architecture

If the history of American commercial architecture is viewed as a family tree, its structural, esthetic and philosophic roots are in the utilitarian mills of late eighteenth and early nineteenth century Europe. The timber mill construction derived from that of barns and medieval structures, the earliest forms of "skeletal" construction. With the industrial revolution, the basics of mill construction were developed and continued until well into the twentieth century, where they have served as the inspiration for architecture that, while seeking good design, does not seek to hide its structure, and strives for maximum light and air. The continued resolution of utilitarian and esthetic concerns has shaped American commercial architecture of all types, including that of Chicago loft/mill structures like 900 West Lake Street.

Mill, or loft construction, is a hybrid of the early heavy-timber framing and masonry construction. Typically, the wood floors are carried on the timber columns and beams, while the exterior masonry walls carry their own weight plus that of the half bays adjacent to the walls. Prior to around the 1880's in Chicago, most of the industrial buildings were a single, twenty-foot module wide. In larger buildings, the module is simply repeated. As Westfall states, "The twenty-foot span was undoubtedly arrived at on the basis of the spanning capacity of the wooden members, the convenience of shipping and handling the members, and the length of a clear span that could serve the light and heavy commercial and industrial activities the building was to accommodate."[5] In addition, wood has other advantages as a structural material, being quite plentiful and relatively inexpensive, which accounts for its continued use in utilitarian buildings.

As cast and wrought iron structural elements were developed in the nineteenth century, their use in place of wood columns and beams for buildings carrying lighter loads resulted in the development of light-weight skeleton construction, thus continuing the main branch of commercial architecture leading to the modern skyscraper. For both structural and decorative purposes, cast iron came into use in the mid 1800's, and enjoyed its greatest popularity in Chicago between 1850 and 1870. Structurally, since it is extremely strong in compression, which makes it an excellent material for structural columns, it was used experimentally by innovative architects when client's needs permitted. Storefront systems also came into popular use, particularly in buildings where there was a need for "architectural distinction and product promotion".[6] Cast Iron storefronts offered an economical solution to permit large display windows and greater amounts of natural light, as well as an array of decorative options since it could be cast to any design. In the more utilitarian structures, timber framing was generally used

with the cast iron fronts. While cast iron was originally thought to be fire-proof, these claims were disproved by the Chicago fire of 1871, in which entire blocks of cast-iron storefronts melted. With the exception of the 1870's commercial buildings constructed just after the fire, post-fire Chicago buildings depended primarily on masonry to resist fire, resulting in relatively few remaining commercial or industrial buildings combining brick and stone with cast-iron storefronts.

Commercial buildings built in the Loop just after the fire were structurally very similar to the loft structures, built of either wood or cast iron columns and wood floors and joists, clad in masonry exterior walls. The differences became more apparent on the exteriors, with decorative street elevations, often with incised stone and many featuring corbelled brick and decorative cast iron. There was usually a distinction between the ground and upper stories, and their designs generally corresponded to the character of the streets on which they were located. By the late 1880's these small retail and office buildings were being threatened by the new generation of large commercial buildings that utilized developments such as sophisticated elevators, innovations in building foundations, and new uses of terra cotta and fire proofing.

In 1886, architecture was poised at the edge of the skyscraper age. William LeBaron Jenney's ten-story Home Insurance Building (demolished), considered to be the first all- iron skeletal frame structure, had just been completed at the Southwest corner of LaSalle and Adams in 1885. The Rookery (209 South LaSalle, Burnham and Root) was just being completed, and the Marshall Field Wholesale Store on the block bounded by Adams, Wells, Quincy, and Franklin, (H.H. Richardson) and Glessner House (1800 South Prairie Avenue, H.H. Richardson) were under construction. Planning was just beginning on the Auditorium Building. The tallest building in Chicago was the twelve-story Mallers Building (demolished), just being completed at the southwest corner of LaSalle and Quincy, by architect John J. Flanders. Generally, load-bearing masonry structures were confined to about ten stories, but the very ornamental Mallers Building, as well as the Monadnock from 1892 at sixteen stories, pushed this technology. These were the buildings Condit referred to as "monuments of masonry architecture". Most of the great buildings of the Chicago School of Architecture, like the Schiller (1892), the Marquette (1892), the Reliance (1894), the Old Colony (1894), and the Fisher (1895) were yet to be built in the first half of the next decade. Considered the culmination of structural evolution over the preceding century, these building illustrated the two major developments evolving side by side - that of technology, and that of the esthetic, cultural expression.

As the Chicago School of Architecture soared to new heights, mercantile lofts remained the "working class" buildings, often, as in 900 West Lake Street, combining commercial and industrial concerns. These buildings, which retained the use of heavy timber framing within exterior masonry bearing walls, were critical in housing the industries that led the rebirth of Chicago. Constructed as a speculative, or investment loft, 900 West Lake Street was available for lease to other businesses for warehouse, light manufacturing or industrial use, but functionally and esthetically it was also a "company loft". The embellished storefront and elegantly finished first floor interior offered retail or display space, the second and third floors offered a somewhat finished space for additional display or offices, thus widening the market for potential lessees. Correspondingly, the building presented a sophisticated facade. 900 West Lake Street is a combination of loft mill construction and Chicago commercial style. The commercial style is characterized on the exterior by multi-stories with slightly projecting piers and recessed spandrels which directly reflect the underlying structure in a cellular pattern, a flat roof and a facade which derives its additional character from the fenestration pattern of large window openings. The 18" thick masonry load-bearing wall that bisects the building, providing greater structural support in lieu of one row of columns, served the additional purpose of dividing the space efficiently for separate tenants.

Structurally, 900 West Lake Street is also a blending of loft and commercial construction, with both timber and cast iron support in addition to the masonry and cast iron facade. The columns, regularly spaced at 20 feet apart, carry the wood floor beams and joists between the west and north exterior load-bearing walls and the interior bisecting load bearing wall, which rest on stone spread foundation and basement walls. The columns in the basement and the east side of the first floor are cast-iron. On the south and east elevations, heavy cast-iron columns additionally support the walls, since the basement stone walls are extended out from the building elevation to form vaulted sidewalks. The two different systems of cross-beam support exhibited in the building support the theory that the two sides of the building were used for different purposes or by different tenants. On the west side, the cross beams are supported on the top of the main beams, resting on shorter columns. On the east side of the building, the cross beams are hung from iron straps, or stirrups, that loop over the main beams.

The wood columns on both the east and west portions of the building are of yellow pine, typical for buildings constructed after the second half of the 1880's. In Illinois, white pine from Wisconsin was the predominant type of lumber used in Chicago into the 1880's, when its use declined due to diminished resources and competition from southern yellow pine.[7] The wood

columns range from rough cut square columns to the finished turned and chamfered posts of the second and third floors of the east side. While wood joinery characterized early timber-framing, the beams of the 900 West Lake building are bolted together with iron straps. The turned posts are topped by metal plates that receive the beam joints.

Reflecting the structure, the facade is symmetrical, with a somewhat formal treatment. The cast iron storefronts are carried between masonry structural piers at every other bay alternately with heavy cast-iron columns supporting an overhead I beam. The storefront design is typical, with approximately six foot openings between each of the slender cast iron posts that divide the windows and doors within each bay. While this is a convenient dimension for display windows and entrances, it also reflects the structural limitations of cast iron as a horizontal member for spanning lengths. It is on the cast iron, however, that the classical ornament is revealed in Queen Anne style decoration. In Chicago, cast iron ornament was often some version of classical design, which lends itself to the formality of this structural expressiveness. Since molten iron is poured into molds forming any desired ornamental pattern, the patterns were easily changed to reflect shifting tastes. While early column designs more accurately reflected classical orders, later designs were typically squared off with motifs in Eastlake, Queen Anne or Classical Revival styles.[8] In Chicago, the Union Iron Works, established by Bouton and Hurlbut in 1852, was the first to manufacture cast iron structural members.[9] In 1887, the successor Bouton Foundry Company, located on Archer Avenue, was offering products by catalog, several of which could be the designs used on 900 West Lake Street.

Other technology that was being developed at the time was used to a limited degree at 900 West Lake Street. As building heights rose and goods had to be vertically transported, the elevator became increasingly important in industrial loft structures. The first hydraulic elevator in Chicago was installed in just such a building on West Lake Street in 1870.[10] The building at 900 West Lake Street was constructed with one hydraulic elevator in each rear corner, northwest and northeast. Since the presence of elevators also increased the need for fire safety, it was no accident that terra cotta structural tiles developed as a fire-proof product in the 1870's also. While not utilized structurally at 900 West Lake Street, hollow tile terra cotta tiles line each of the elevator shafts.

The commercial building that 900 West Lake Street most closely resembles on the exterior is William LeBaron Jenney's First Leiter Building, from 1879 and now demolished. Some comparison is useful to illustrate 900 West Lake Street's architectural context. Originally at five

stories tall (with two more added in 1888), the First Leiter Building was three bays wide by four bays deep, with cellular divisions created by slightly projecting piers and recessed spandrels. Each cellular opening held three double-hung windows separated by cast iron mullions. Like the First Leiter Building, the 900 West Lake building contains both structural and decorative cast iron. The masonry piers continued through to the ground, dividing the cast-iron storefronts, each with three openings. A corbelled cornice of the same design as 900 West Lake Street, only less prominent, tops the building. The First Leiter Building was significant in the development of commercial architecture in Chicago, both as an early example of clear structural articulation, and in its interior structure as one of the first to use cast-iron columns throughout. Located at the corner of Wells and Monroe Streets, it was a transitional building that Carl Condit referred to as "a peculiarly complex mixture of the new and the primitive." Esthetically, the First Leiter Building was also transitional between the more visible Loop commercial buildings and the utilitarian buildings that characterized the west Loop and Near West Side. While its structural elements were more innovative than those of the 900 West Lake building, both buildings anticipate the structural expression and wide window openings that came to characterize many commercial structures from the 1890's through the first quarter of the twentieth century.

From 1883, the Hiram Sibley Warehouse (demolished) represented a good example of the best purely mill construction of its time, with a cellular structure emphasized by slightly projecting piers. Designed by George Edbrooke and located at 315 North Clark Street, on the north bank of the river, it was six stories high and nine bays long. Its similarities to 900 West Lake Street included wide window openings (on the lower floors), carved stone caps on the piers, large decorative tie rod anchors, and corbelled brickwork. The facade was not as clearly articulated as that of 900 West Lake Street, however, since the piers did not rise the full height of the building and the upper story fenestration consisted of smaller punched window openings without spandrels. The building was built strictly as a warehouse, without offering the finished features of the combination industrial/commercial buildings.

The most similar extant industrial loft building in the Near West Side to 900 West Lake is the six-story Blatchford Building, at the corner of Clinton, Fulton, and Milwaukee, originally dating from 1883. With timber framing, the exterior presents a straightforward cellular masonry design with slightly projecting piers, and corbelled brickwork including cornice. There is a brownstone beltcourse delineating the upper floors from the first floor. There are no cast iron storefronts, as the entire building functioned for the manufacture of lead and related products. The original

architect was Frederick Waescher, but the building is noteworthy primarily for its association with the firm of Adler and Sullivan in 1889, when they rebuilt the interior following a fire.

Listed on the National Register in 1985, the Dawson Brothers Plant located at the southeast corner of Halsted and Ohio Streets is loft/mill construction, dating from 1888. As a "company loft" built for the manufacture, display and sale of fireplace mantels and grates, it is significant for its combination of mill construction and cast-iron storefront. Designed by Julius Zittel, it is five stories, with three bays across the front facade, of brick with brick corbel and rough-faced stone embellishments. Vertical emphasis is created by the brick piers which divide each bay. On the ground story the bays are filled with glass framed in ornamental cast iron. While the second and top floors have three arched windows in each bay, the third and fourth story bays have sets of three trabeated windows in each. A brick corbelled cornice tops the building . The building was rehabilitated and converted to apartments in 1985, resulting in some alterations.

Other industrial buildings in Chicago listed individually on the National Register tend to be those that are characterized by distinctive architectural design intended to project the image of a large company, such as the Schoenhofen Brewery (18th & Canal, Schmidt and Garden), R.R. Donnelley & Sons Calumet Plant (350 E. 22nd St., Howard Van Doren Shaw, 1927), and Schulze Baking Company Plant (40 E. Garfield Blvd., John Ahlschlager & Son, 1913-14). Most of these building types date from the twentieth century, but three of the South Loop Printing House Row District buildings date from the late nineteenth century, and have the combination of mill construction, brick facade and cast iron front that characterizes the era and building type. These are the Duplicator Building, 1886; Franklin Building, 1888; and the Dowe Building, 1892, all built as printing plants.

There are ten commercial and/or industrial buildings from the 1880's in the Near West Side community, in addition to the Blatchford Building, that were included in the top two categories of the Commission on Chicago Landmarks survey. One has been demolished, one has been covered with stucco and other inappropriate treatments, one (1166 W. Madison) is a rough-faced stone Romanesque facade five-story building in dilapidated condition, and several others such as the Foley Building at 626 South Racine (1889) are typical apartments-over-the-store commercial blocks. The most interesting in terms of industrial buildings are the Fulton Market masonry buildings in the 800 block and the 2000 block of Fulton Street. In the 800 block, the 1887 three-story structures have full bays at the ground story supported by cast iron columns, and upper

stories with three window openings per bay and corbelled brick cornices at the second and third stories. The ground story bays have been filled in with brick between the cast iron columns. In the 2000 block, the 1880's two-story structures have masonry facades at both levels, three rounded arched windows in each bay, slightly projecting piers between each bay, and a corbelled cornice. These buildings have good integrity and a still used by the produce industry. Other industrial buildings in the area, many of them quite large, date from the turn of the century through the 1920's, featuring the loft/mill construction, masonry facades, and many of the lingering features that were developed in the earlier loft buildings like 900 West Lake Street.

END NOTES

[1] Chicago Community Fact Book, p. 70
[2] C.W. Westfall, "Buildings Serving Community," in John Zukowsky, Ed., *Chicago Architecture 1872-1922*.New York: Neues Publishing Company, 1987, p. 81
[3] The Haymarket riot took place at the corner of Randolph and DesPlaines Streets, just three blocks from 900 West Lake Street.
[4] Chicago Transit Authority, "Outline History of Rapid Transit Routes in Chicago," 1961.
[5] Westfall, *Ibid.*, p. 80
[6] Daniel Bluestone, National Register nomination for the Dawson Brothers Plant, 1984.
[7] William Cronon. *Nature's Metropolis: Chicago and the Great West.* New York: W.W. Norton and Company, 1991, p.196
[8] Mike Jackson, F.A.I.A. "Storefronts on Main Street: An Architectural History," *Illinois Preservation Series.* No. 19. Illinois Historic Preservation Agency, 1998.
[9] Carl Condit. *The Chicago School of Architecture.* Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1964, p 19.
[10] Condit, p. 21. This was the store and warehouse of Burley and Company.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Barton, Timothy, et. Al. *1870's Commercial Buildings in the Loop: A Preliminary Summary of Information.* Commission on Chicago Landmarks. April 1989

Bluestone, Daniel M., National Register of Historic Places Inventory - Nomination Form, "Dawson Brothers Plant", 1984.

Chicago Central Business and Office Building Directory. Chicago: Winters Publishing Company, 1989-1941.

Chicago Commission on Landmarks, Survey Inventory Data, 1987

Chicago Telephone Directories, 1930 - 1973

City of Chicago, Department of Inspectional Services, Building Permit Files and Ledgers.

City of Chicago, Recorder of Deeds, Tract Books.

Condit, Carl W. *The Chicago School of Architecture: A History of Commercial and Public Building in the Chicago Area 1875 - 1925.* Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1974.

Flinn, John H. *The Standard Guide to Chicago.* Chicago: Standard Guide Co., 1893.

Industrial Chicago. 6 volumes. Chicago: Goodspeed Publishing Company, 1891.

Jones, John H. and Fred A. Britten (eds.) *A Half Century of Chicago's Building.* Chicago, 1910.

Lakeside Directory. Chicago, 1871 - 1929.

Mayer, Harold M. and Richard C. Wade. *Chicago: Growth of a Metropolis.* Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1969.

Randall, Frank A. *History of the Development of Building Construction in Chicago.* Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1949.

Rascher's Atlas of Chicago. 1891

Real Estate and Building Journal, September 4, 1886, p.505

Robinson, E. *Atlas of the City of Chicago.* VolumeII, N.Y., 1886

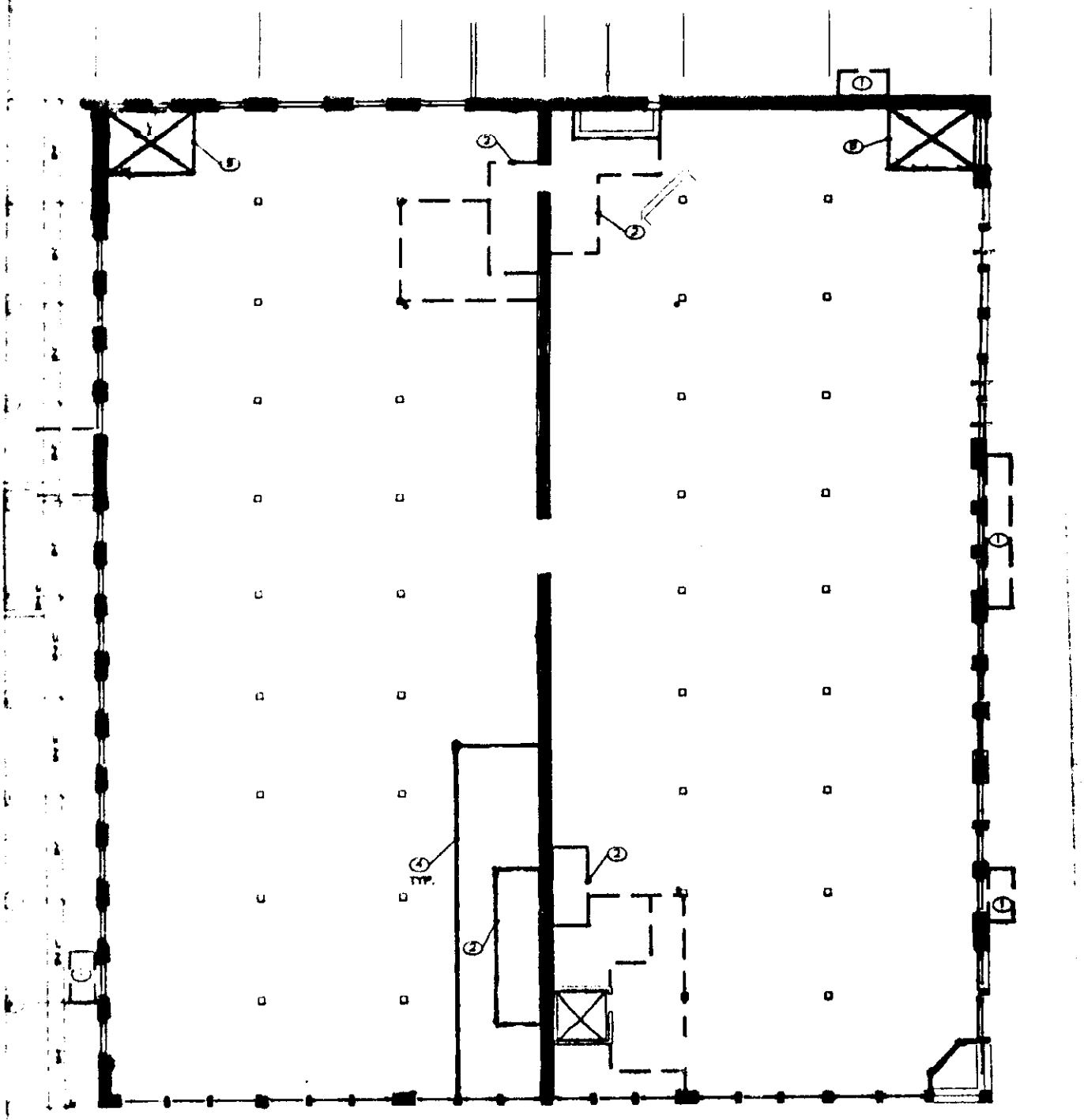
Westfall, C.W. "Buildings Serving Commerce", from Zukowsky, John, Ed., *Chicago Architecture 1872-1922.* New York: Neues Publishing Company, 1987

10. VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Lots 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15 of block 21 of Carpenter's Addition to Chicago, a subdivision of the Southeast quarter of section 8, township 39, range 14, recorded August 31, 1836.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The above described lots constitute the property historically associated with the building. The building extends to the property boundaries on the south, east and west and to within fifteen feet of the boundary on the north, which is an alley.



2
D-01

FIRST FLOOR PLAN

900 WEST LAKE STREET

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:

The Director of the National Park Service is pleased to announce actions on the following properties for the National Register of Historic Places. For further information contact Edson Beall via voice (202) 343-1572, fax (202) 343-1836, regular or E-mail: Edson_Beall@nps.gov

Visit our web site at http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr

WEEKLY LIST OF ACTIONS TAKEN ON PROPERTIES: 2/08/99 THROUGH 2/12/99

KEY: State, County, Property Name, Address/Boundary, City, Vicinity, Reference Number, NHL, Action, Date, Multiple Name

ALABAMA, AUTAUGA COUNTY, Bell House, 550 Upper Kingston Rd., Prattville, 99000150, LISTED, 2/12/99
ALABAMA, CLARKE COUNTY, Thomasville Historic District, Roughly bounded by AL 43, 1145 W. Front St., Wilson St., and 818 W. Third St., Thomasville, 99000151, LISTED, 2/12/99 (Clark County MRA)
ALABAMA, JEFFERSON COUNTY, Roebuck Springs Historic District, Roughly off of Blountsville Cty Rd., Birmingham, 99000149, LISTED, 2/12/99
ALABAMA, MORGAN COUNTY, New Decatur--Albany Historic District (Boundary Increase), 136 First Ave. NE, Decatur, 99000148, LISTED, 2/12/99
ARKANSAS, CLARK COUNTY, Rose Hill Cemetery, 1200 Block of Main St., Arkadelphia, 98000613, LISTED, 2/01/99
ARKANSAS, INDEPENDENCE COUNTY, Hulsey Bend School, Freeze Bend Rd., 0.7 mi. E of jct of AR 122 and AR 14, Oil Trough vicinity, 99000153, LISTED, 2/12/99
ARKANSAS, MILLER COUNTY, Wadley, J.K., House, 618 Pecan St., Texarkana vicinity, 99000155, LISTED, 2/12/99
ARKANSAS, SHARP COUNTY, Graham, Fred House, US 62, W of jct. with Springwood Rd., Hardy, 99000157, LISTED, 2/12/99 (Hardy, Arkansas MPS)
ARKANSAS, SHARP COUNTY, Tucker, Carrie, House, US 62/63, E of jct. with Echo Ln., Hardy, 99000156, LISTED, 2/12/99 (Hardy, Arkansas MPS)
CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, Georgia Stree Bridge--Caltrans Bridge, Georgia St. and University Ave., bet. Florida St. and Park Blvd., San Diego, 99000158, LISTED, 2/12/99
GEORGIA, EMANUEL COUNTY, First Methodist Episcopal Church, Jct. of Third Ave. and Third St., Stillmore, 99000160, LISTED, 2/12/99
GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY, Midtown Historic District, Roughly bounded by 10th St., Ponce de Leon Ave., Piedmont Ave., and Lakeview Ave., Atlanta, 99000161, LISTED, 2/12/99
ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, Building at 900 West Lake Street, 900 W. Lake St., Chicago, 99000163, LISTED, 2/12/99
ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, Lakewood Balmoral Historic District, Bounded by Magnolia, Wayne, Foster, and Bryn Mawr Aves., Chicago, 99000162, LISTED, 2/12/99
ILLINOIS, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, Litchfield Public Library, 400 N. State St., Litchfield, 99000165, LISTED, 2/12/99 (Illinois Carnegie Libraries MPS)
KANSAS, DICKINSON COUNTY, Old Belle Springs Creamery and Produce Building, Court and Cottage Sts., Abilene, 82002653, REMOVED, 2/05/99
LOUISIANA, LAFOURCHE PARISH, Nicholls, Francis T., Junior College Main Building, 906 LA 1 E, Thibodaux, 99000184, LISTED, 2/12/99
MASSACHUSETTS, WORCESTER COUNTY, Bancroft Memorial Library, 50 Hopedale St., Hopedale, 99000188, LISTED, 2/12/99
MASSACHUSETTS, WORCESTER COUNTY, Upton Town Hall, 1 Main St., Upton, 99000185, LISTED, 2/12/99
MICHIGAN, WAYNE COUNTY, Lower Woodward Avenue Historic District, 1202-1449 and 1400-1456 Woodward Ave., Detroit, 99000051, LISTED, 2/12/99
MINNESOTA, MORRISON COUNTY, Stanchfield Logging Camp, Address Restricted, Little Falls vicinity, 99000190, LISTED, 2/12/99 (Commercial Logging in Minnesota MPS)
MINNESOTA, SCOTT COUNTY, Inyan Ceyaka Otonwe, Address Restricted, Louisville Township vicinity, 99000191, LISTED, 2/12/99
MINNESOTA, ST. LOUIS COUNTY, Bull-of-the-Woods Logging Scow, Address Restricted, Morse Township vicinity, 99000189, LISTED, 2/12/99 (Shipwrecks of Minnesota's Inland Lakes and Rivers MPS)
NEW JERSEY, PASSAIC COUNTY, Paterson Downtown Commercial Historic District, Roughly bounded by Patterson, Ward and Gross Sts., and Hamilton Ave., Paterson, 99000192, LISTED, 2/12/99
NEW YORK, CATTARAUGUS COUNTY, First Congregational Church of Otto, 9019 Main St., Otto, 99000194, LISTED, 2/12/99
NEW YORK, NEW YORK COUNTY, Houses at 1026-1028 Fith Ave., 1026-1028 Fifth Ave., New York, 99000197, LISTED, 2/12/99
NEW YORK, NEW YORK COUNTY, Prince George Hotel, 10-20 E. 28th and 17-19 E. 27 Sts., New York, 99000195, LISTED, 2/12/99
NEW YORK, STEUBEN COUNTY, Northrup Hill School District 10, Learn Rd., Rathbone, 99000196, LISTED, 2/12/99
NEW YORK, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, Lord and Burnham Building, 2 Main St., Irvington, 99000193, LISTED, 2/12/99
NORTH CAROLINA, ROBESON COUNTY, Maxton Historic District, Roughly bounded by Graham St., Martin Luther King Dr., McCaskill St., and Florence St., Maxton, 99000199, LISTED, 2/12/99
NORTH CAROLINA, ROWAN COUNTY, Grubb--Sigmon--Weisiger House, 213 McCoy Rd., Salisbury, 99000198, LISTED, 2/12/99
SOUTH DAKOTA, BEADLE COUNTY, Maxon, Margaret and Vernon, House, 1305 McDonald St., Huron, 98001409, LISTED, 2/10/99 (Lustron Houses in South Dakota MPS)
SOUTH DAKOTA, BROOKINGS COUNTY, Brookings University Residential Historic District, Roughly bounded by Harvey Dunn St., Medary Ave., Sixth St., and Main Ave., Brookings, 99000210, LISTED, 2/12/99